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extracts from this 'narrative,' which is, we regret to say, confirmed by official documents.

**MORALITY OF THIS WAR.**—The following extract is from a letter, "written," says the Boston Courier, "by a merchant of Boston, who has resided some years in China, and whose veracity cannot be doubted."

"In China," says the writer, "the British forces have made religion and civilization, in the eyes of the Chinese, synonymous with murder and rapine. Violating women, who committed suicide immediately afterwards; breaking to pieces monuments erected to the memory of the dead; digging up and mutilating bodies; protecting, with the ships of war, the opium smugglers on the coast; opening the way for them, and for pirates to Whampoa, where a large fleet of opium craft lie, and occasionally amusing themselves with murder or rape; and making the settlement of Hong Kong a sink, where the filth of China and Europe ran together; small opium shops being open, where 'Drunk for a penny, Dead drunk for two pence,' is the motto, or at any rate, practice. The population is English soldiers and sailors, and Chinese rogues and prostitutes. Business at the north is so much interrupted by the innocent and hard working population being driven from their houses by the English cannon, that British imports have gone down to less than prime cost in England, and many of them will not sell at all. When the Bogue forts were captured, the poor Chinese soldiers, who were forced by their own officers to fight, finally fled, and clustered together outside of the fort on a narrow point of land, crowded upon it as far as the sea on all sides would allow, and the Indian sepoys were allowed to approach within convenient distance, and fire into the unresisting mass, till all the men composing it were killed or wounded."

**EFFECT ON MISSIONS.**—What will be the result of all this on efforts to evangelize China? Her ports may be opened to our missionaries; but will they regard with favor the religion of their invaders? Will it not take centuries to efface the prejudices occasioned by this single war?

**STIGMA ON ENGLAND.**—Ages will not wipe from the character of Great Britain the deep and damning disgrace of this war; and we are glad to find the religious, if not the secular press, both in England and America, so loud in condemnation of its atrocities. Its authors, abettors and apologists should be held to a strict responsibility before that tribunal of public opinion by which, Mr. Webster says, all international questions must now be decided.

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**MR. RIGAUD'S SECOND VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.**—Our readers may remember Mr. Rigaud's first visit to Paris, where he offered, in the name of the London Peace Society, a prize of 1000 francs for the best essay on peace. The results of that mission induced the Society to send him, last summer, on a longer and more important tour over the continent; and we now copy a small part of his very interesting account, and reserve the remainder for our next.

**VISIT TO PARIS.**—I then waited on the Marquess de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, with a letter from Dr. Lee, of Hartwell, the worthy chairman of our Society, and was received by the Marquess with the utmost kindness and courtesy, who appeared happy at my arrival, to be present at the General Assembly of that excellent Society, of which he is the distinguished President. I also called on M. Villenave, the venerable Vice-President, the Secretary, and several other members of the Peace Com-

mittee, whose cordial reception of me, as their fellow-laborer in this good cause at Paris, was extremely gratifying to my feelings.

On the 18th of April, I had the heartfelt gratification to be present, and as the delegate of the Peace Society of London, to assist at the Anniversary of the Christian Morals Society. The translated account of this important meeting in the *Herald*, as the prominent subject of its proceedings was Peace, cannot fail highly to interest all who are sincerely engaged as peacemakers, in the Christian endeavor to promote its universal establishment throughout the nations of the earth. When we reflect on the commanding situation of Paris, and the influence it may exert on the state and future destinies of Europe, it is difficult to calculate, or sufficiently to appreciate, the importance of such a meeting.

On the 2d of May I attended a very interesting meeting of the Peace Committee, the Marquess de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt in the chair, when many very important subjects were taken into consideration, particularly a proposition for publishing at Paris a periodical work on the subject of peace, for general circulation, especially in the coffee-houses and reading-rooms in the metropolis, and other towns throughout the kingdom, as well as in various parts of Europe. But from the want of pecuniary means, it was impossible immediately to carry this plan into operation; the necessity of a special subscription to the funds of the Peace Committee was felt, and was accordingly commenced that very evening. At the conclusion of the meeting, the credentials with which the committee had furnished me, already signed by the officers of the Society in London, were countersigned by the noble President, the Marquess de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt. This document, lithographed at Paris, with fac-similes of the signatures, proved very serviceable to me throughout the whole of my tour; for it introduced me as the agent of the London Peace Society, in unison with that at Paris, offering to the different countries through which I passed, the acceptance of those Christian principles that would infallibly lead to the promotion of permanent and universal peace. Having accomplished all that it appeared to me practicable to effect at that time, for the advancement of this good cause at Paris, I took leave of that great city with feelings of gratitude, I trust, for having been permitted once more to visit it, and to witness the evident improvement in the public mind, and even in the most violent journals, on this all-important subject. For certainly since I first visited it at the beginning of last year, every thing indicates a growing desire for the maintenance of peace; and the change of sentiment, since the establishment of the Peace Committee, is in this respect very striking.

VISIT TO LYONS.—After travelling incessantly by the diligence for fifty-one hours, I arrived on the 12th of May at Lyons, the second city of France. Being furnished with good letters of introduction from Paris, I saw many influential persons, and found them generally very desirous of peace. Being introduced to a Reading Society, I had an opportunity of conversing for a considerable time with several gentlemen on the subject of my mission, all of whom wished me success, and were disposed to unite heartily to promote it, principally on a conviction of the folly and impolicy of war, and its evident tendency to prevent all improvement in arts, manufactures, and commerce, and whatever would promote the well-being and prosperity of man; though I cannot say I believe they all adopt, to its full extent, the religious principle of our Society. I presented them with our volume of tracts in French, entitled "*Principes de la Paix*," which they thankfully accepted, and deposited in their library; and I have no doubt it will be read with much curiosity and great interest.

I had also a very interesting conversation with a gentleman who takes a lively concern in the improvement of the Greeks, and is making a collection of books in all languages for the library of the University at Athens; to whom, in the name of our Society, I presented a bound copy of Ladd's

Essay, with a number of tracts in English and French, for that institution, which he joyfully received, and intended with many others, to send off to Greece by the first opportunity.

Amongst others with whom I conversed, were the editors of some of the principal journals published in this city, whom I endeavored to interest in our cause, some of whom I have reason to expect will speak favorably of it. I can truly say, that I was generally well received by all with whom I had an opportunity of speaking on the subject of peace; nevertheless I could not accomplish my desire of lecturing there, as these kind of proceedings are new and almost unheard of in France; besides that, at this season of the year, all the principal inhabitants were in the country altogether, or only came to town for a few hours in the day for business. Under these circumstances, I was not able to constitute a Peace Committee at Lyons; but I believe I have laid the foundation for one, and having scattered a few seeds, I must leave to others the pleasure of reaping the harvest. M. Claudius Billet, an eminent banker, a literary and philanthropic man, has taken up the subject very warmly, and has engaged immediately to act as correspondent with the Peace Committee at Paris, to circulate any publications he may receive from them, and to do all in his power to promote the object of the Society. I left with him a list of persons who appeared favorable, and he promised, towards the full of the year, to convene them together for the formation of a Committee. If this should be accomplished, it would be of immense importance, for Lyons is the Liverpool of France; its journals have a very extensive circulation throughout the south of France, Geneva, and the rest of Switzerland, and might be the means of diffusing the pacific principles throughout all those parts.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

**GENERAL PEACE CONFERENCE.**—Some communications on this subject, lately received from London, we are obliged to omit for the present; but we do so the more readily because we expect ere-long to ascertain the precise arrangements for the General Conference on Peace to be held in London during the month of next June.

**DEATH OF REV. NUN MORGAN HARRY.**—We are pained to learn, that this distinguished friend of peace, the Foreign Secretary of the London Peace Society, and the able Editor of their periodical, the *Herald of Peace*, has recently been called from his important labors on earth, to receive, we trust, the peacemaker's reward on high. The friends of the cause through the world will mourn his loss, and sympathize with the London Society, in this sudden and sore bereavement.—A more particular notice we must defer to a future number.

**PUBLICATIONS FROM LONDON.**—We acknowledge, with great pleasure, the receipt from our friends in London of several very important works on Peace, particularly Macnamara's Prize Essay, and an entire set of the *Herald of Peace* from its commencement a quarter of a century ago. Of the Prize Essay, an able and interesting work, and a rich contribution to the literature of peace, we have no room to give even a passing notice; but we shall hereafter introduce it to our readers, and lay it under large contribution to our pages.

**LETTERS AND PUBLICATIONS FROM PARIS.**—Similar acknowledgements are due to our friends in Paris not only for letters, but for back numbers of the *Journal of the Society of Christian Morals*, and a copy of M. Bazan's